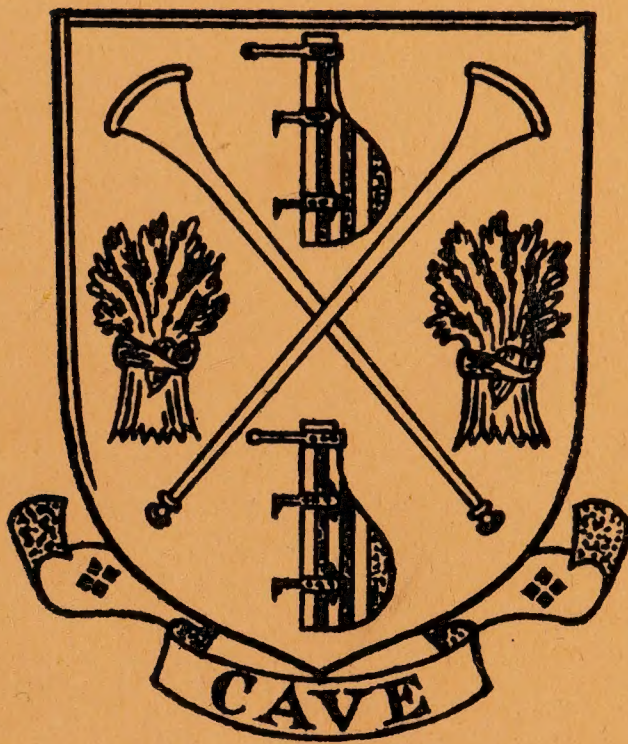


AC 4421 (3)

EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
WARE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including the report of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1968

~~Mr. Muston~~
~~Dr. Didbury~~
Morley

September
1969

THE PRIORY,
WARE,
HERTS.

W A R E U R B A N D I S T R I C T

Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1968.

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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1968
WARE URBAN DISTRICT
P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Councillors, Ware Urban District.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health of the Urban District of Ware for the year ending the 31st December, 1968.

Before coming to the Ware portion of the report I propose to comment upon the Health and Welfare Services of the County Council and their relationship to the Public Health Services of the East Herts Combined Districts.

What are known as the major or local Health Authorities - these being County Councils and County Borough Councils - administer the Personal Health Services. Their responsibilities under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, paras. 21-29, include the provision of Health Centres, the care - including dental care - of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five who are not attending primary schools, the provision of domiciliary midwives, health visitors, home nurses, immunisation, ambulance services, the prevention of illness, the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness or mental sub-normality, and the service of domestic helps. The County is also responsible for the School Medical Service and Health Education.

It would be impossible for the County Medical Officer of a populous County like Hertfordshire to undertake the personal supervision of all these responsibilities and in consequence the County is split into Divisions, of which there are six in Hertfordshire, and at the head of each is a Divisional Medical Officer who carries out delegated functions.

On the other hand, minor or local Sanitary Authorities also known as County Districts, these being Municipal Boroughs, Urban District and Rural District Councils, are responsible for the Environmental Health Services such as housing, the declaration of unfit houses, sanitation - including the supervision of water supplies, sewage and refuse tips - noise abatement, clean air, enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, with the inspection of food premises, the supervision of agricultural safety and health, enforcement of the Clean Air Act and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, as well as the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Responsibility for the control of infectious diseases, as well as health education where practicable, rests with the minor authorities. It must be stated that County Boroughs are responsible for both the Personal and Environmental Health Services.

All these authorities, known as District Councils, must have a Medical Officer of Health, but a number may join together to share the services of an M.O.H. Each District has its own or several Public Health Inspectors. The East Herts. Combined Districts were formed a number of years ago, and over the past twelve years or so have comprised Hertford Borough, Hoddesdon, Ware and Sawbridgeworth Urban Districts, and Braughing and Ware Rural Districts. In 1968 the mid-year (estimated) population of the Combined Districts amounted to 84,100.

When, in the autumn of 1968, I was appointed Divisional Medical Officer for the East Herts. Division of the County Council, I had in addition to the duties as M.O.H. East Herts. Combined Districts, to undertake County Council functions for the whole of East Herts., which as well as the six Districts set out above, includes Bishop's Stortford and Cheshunt Urban Districts together with Hertford Rural District, each of which has its own M.O.H. The total (estimated) population of East Herts. adds up to 160,530. I may add that as well as carrying out their County Council functions all the other Divisional Medical Officers in Hertfordshire are M.O.'s.H. of their constituent Districts.

There has latterly been uneasiness concerning the future of the Public Health Service as it is now constituted. The publication of the Seeborn Report on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, the Green Paper on Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England & Wales (since withdrawn but with the promise of an Amended Green Paper in the future) and last but not least, the anticipated publication of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government, all lead to the belief that widespread changes are imminent, even though it may take time for them to be implemented. How these will affect the Service is still a matter for conjecture but the sense of uncertainty as to the future working and organisation of the Public Health Service is bound to be unsettling.

All circumstances relating both to the civic and physical health of Ware have given cause for satisfaction during 1968. While the population increase was not as great as that of the previous year, the total of 14,040 is a figure that can be recorded with pleasure, especially when one considers that it was only a few years ago when Ware passed the 10,000 mark.

There has been little of importance to report in the field of infectious disease, with only 106 cases of measles, no doubt a reflection upon the efficiency of the immunisation campaign, 8 cases of scarlet fever and only 5 of whooping cough.

The fact that two cases of tuberculosis were discovered in immigrants is a comment upon the course recommended by the Society of Medical Officers of Health that all immigrants should be X-rayed in their country of origin so as to prevent the entry of such cases. In fairness here, it must be stated that the condition was only discovered after they had been in the country for some time, and it is a possibility that they might have contracted the disease subsequent to their arrival.

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Once again, the work of the Public Health Department has proceeded without a hitch, with the Inspectors having sufficient time to carry out their many duties. The meat inspections have given no cause for complaint.

The problems of noise occupied the attention of the Department and the Public Health Committee to a considerable extent during the year and this is referred to in detail by the Senior Public Health Inspector in his portion of the report.

Once again, I wish to record my thanks to the Public Health Committee and their Chairman for their continued appreciation of the work of the Department. In particular, I am grateful to Mr. Lucas, Mr. Todd and Mr. Luck for their sterling work throughout the year. Mr. Todd, incidentally has been responsible for the statistical figures in this report. I also appreciate the assistance I have had from the other chief officers and their staff.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GORDON M FRIZELLE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Haileybury & Imperial Service College, Hertford.

Hoddesdon 62040

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Senior Public Health Inspector

C.J. LUCAS

Certificate of the R.S.I. & S.I.E.J. Board.
Diploma for Inspectors of Meat & Other Foods.
Smoke Inspectors' Certificate

Additional Public Health Inspector

W.G. TODD

Certificate of the R.S.I. & S.I.E.J. Board.
Diploma for Inspectors of Meat & Other Foods.
Diploma (Hons) in Hygiene (Royal Inst. Public
Health & Hygiene).
Certificate of the Royal Inst. Public Health
& Hygiene.

Meat Inspector

W.H. LUCK

Meat & Other Foods Certificate (Liverpool).
Diploma in Food Hygiene.
R.S.H. Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Public Health Department:

Council Offices,
The Priory, Ware, Herts.

Telephone : Ware 2425

Typing assistance to the Public Health Department.

Joint typist to the Health Department and the Housing Dept.,

| | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------|----|----------|
| Mrs. S. Daniels | .. | 1/1/68 | to | 21/6/68 |
| Mrs. C. Thomas | .. | 1/4/68 | to | 18/10/68 |
| Mrs. D. Wheeler | .. | 16/10/68 | to | 31/12/68 |

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

All members of the Council served on the Public Health & Public Works
Committee. The Chairman for the session 1968/9 was Councillor C.W. Bowsher.

SECTION A
GENERAL STATISTICS 1968

The information furnished to each Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his Annual Report consists of :-

- (a) A mid-year estimate of the population of his area.
- (b) Number of births and deaths in his area, after making allowance for those transferable.
- (c) Causes of death distinguished by sex and age.

From the figures of births and deaths the M.O.H. is then able to calculate the various rates which are required to be stated in his report.

As a number of terms are used which may not be understandable to those not versed in statistics, it is felt that some description of them and of how the figures are arrived at may be desirable.

Crude Death Rate.

The crude death rate of an area represents the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to that area, after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased, per 1,000 of the corresponding estimated population at the middle of the year. Thus the calculation involved is :-

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths registered in the year} \times 1,000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

Standardised Death Rate.

Urban areas, being for the most part industrial centres, have a higher proportion of people living in the middle-age periods of life, ages at which the death rates are low; and rural areas have a greater number of old people. Some correction must be made for these irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, otherwise the death rates will not afford an accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. The death rate so adjusted is known as the Standardised Death Rate.

Comparability Factor.

The Standardised Death Rate is arrived at by multiplying the Crude Death Rate or Mortality Rate by the Comparative Mortality Index for the area by a figure supplied by the Registrar General.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

This depends on the following calculation :-

$$\frac{\text{Total number of deaths of women classed as pregnancy or childbirth} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and stillbirths}}$$

Infant Mortality Rates.

These are obtained by employing the following :-

$$\frac{\text{Total deaths of infants under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live births}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Legitimate infant deaths under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total legitimate live births}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Illegitimate infant deaths under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total illegitimate live births}}$$

Live Birth Rate.

Here the relevant calculation is :-

$$\frac{\text{Total live births in the year} \times 1,000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

Illegitimate Live Birth Rate.

This differs from previous calculations in that it is expressed as a percentage, i.e. :-

$$\frac{\text{Total Illegitimate Live Births} \times 100}{\text{Total live births}}$$

Stillbirth Rate.

The ratio of births at or over 28 weeks' gestation which were not live born per 1,000 live and still births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate.

This is the ratio of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births. This can be sub-divided into -

- (a) Early Neo-natal death rates, relating to deaths in the first week of life, and
- (b) Late Neo-natal death rates, relating to infants over one week but under four weeks.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate.

A rate that combines the stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births, i.e. :-

$$\frac{\text{Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and stillbirths}}$$

It is obvious therefore that a rate is a figure derived from an arithmetical formula, not a statement of the number of particular cases occurring, or even this number expressed as a percentage. This can give rise to bewilderment in people reading reports, especially from the smaller communities where the number of individual cases is meagre. One can imagine a person saying "Here it states that there was only one death of an illegitimate child, yet it goes on to say that the Illegitimate Death Rate was 71.43. This must be wrong. "

GENERAL STATISTICS 1968

(Table 1)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated Mid Year Population for Ware Urban District

14,040

(13,660)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Natural increase or decrease | ... | ... | + | 117 |
| Migration in or out | ... | ... | + | 263 |
| Total increase or decrease | ... | ... | + | 380 |

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres 1,385.38

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book

4,479

(4,356)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Number of Houses per acre | ... | ... | 3.23 |
| Number of Persons per acre | ... | ... | 10.13 |
| Number of Persons per house | ... | ... | 3.13 |

Rateable Value of District £830,769

Sum represented by a Penny Rate £3,350

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

| <u>LIVE BIRTHS</u> | <u>MALE</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 136 (145) | 146 (125) | 282 (270) |
| Illegitimate | 6 (2) | 2 (5) | 8 (7) |
| Total live births | 142 (147) | 148 (130) | 290 (277) |

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 20.7 (20.3)

Area Comparability Factor for Births 0.95 (0.95)

Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 19.66 (19.28)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births 2.75 (2.52)

| <u>STILL BIRTHS</u> | <u>MALE</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 3 { 3 } | 1 { 2 } | 4 { 5 } |
| Illegitimate | - { - } | - { - } | - { - } |
| Total Still Births | 3 (3) | 1 (2) | 4 (5) |

Still Births rate per 1,000 total live and still births 13.60 (17.73)

| <u>TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS</u> | <u>MALE</u> | <u>FEMALE</u> | <u>TOTAL</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 139 (148) | 147 (127) | 286 (275) |
| Illegitimate | 6 (2) | 2 (5) | 8 (7) |
| Total Live & Still Births | 145 (150) | 149 (132) | 294 (282) |

COMPARISON RATES

| | <u>Ware Urban District</u> | <u>Hertford County</u> | <u>England & Wales</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Live Birth Rate | 20.7 | 16.2 | 16.9 |
| Area Comparability Factor | 0.95 | 0.9 | |
| Standardised Birth Rate | 19.66 | 15.2 | |
| Still Births Rate | 13.60 | 12.8 | 14.0 |

VITAL STATISTICSTable 2 (continued)INFANT DEATHS

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Infants under one week, total | 3 (-) | 1 (1) | 4 (1) |
| Legitimate | 3 (-) | 1 (1) | 4 (1) |
| Illegitimate | - (-) | - (-) | - (-) |
| Infants under four weeks, total | 3 (-) | 1 (1) | 4 (1) |
| Legitimate | 3 (-) | 1 (1) | 4 (1) |
| Illegitimate | - (-) | - (-) | - (-) |
| Infants under one year, total | 3 (2) | 1 (1) | 4 (3) |
| Legitimate | 3 (2) | 1 (1) | 4 (3) |
| Illegitimate | - (-) | - (-) | - (-) |

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

| | | |
|--|-------|---------|
| Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births | 13.79 | (10.83) |
| Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | 14.18 | (11.11) |
| Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | NIL | (NIL) |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 13.79 | (3.61) |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one week per 1,000 total live births) | 13.79 | (3.61) |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths of infants under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | 27.21 | (21.27) |

MATERNAL DEATHS

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| Maternal Deaths, including abortion | NIL | (NIL) |
| Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births | NIL | (NIL) |

VITAL STATISTICS

Table 2 (continued)

DEATHS (TOTAL)

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|---------|
| Deaths of all ages | Males | 93 | (77) |
| | Females | 80 | (96) |
| | Total | 173 | (173) |
| Death Rate per 1,000 population | | 12.32 | (12.66) |
| Area Comparability Factor for Deaths | | 0.70 | (0.66) |
| Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population | | 8.62 | (8.35) |

COMPARISON RATES

| | <u>Ware Urban District</u> | <u>Hertford County</u> | <u>England & Wales</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate | 13.79 | 16.2 | 18.0 |
| Legitimate | 14.18 | 15.4 | |
| Illegitimate | NIL | 26.3 | |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate | 13.79 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate | 13.79 | 9.9 | 10.5 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate | 27.21 | 22.6 | 25.0 |
| Maternal Mortality Rate | NIL | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Death Rate | 12.32 | 9.5 | 11.9 |
| Area Comparability Factor | 0.70 | 1.1 | |
| Standardised Death Rate | 8.62 | 10.7 | |

TABLE 3
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968

| <u>Heading</u> | | | | | | | | M. | F. |
|----------------|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| | | ALL CAUSES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 | 80 |
| B. 19(1) | | Malignant neoplasm, stomach | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| B. 19(2) | | Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 |
| B. 19(3) | | Malignant neoplasm, breast. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 4 |
| B. 19(6) | | Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 7 |
| B. 46(1) | | Other Endocrine etc. Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| B. 46(3) | | Mental Disorders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| B. 46(4) | | Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| B. 26 | | Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| B. 27 | | Hypertensive Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 2 |
| B. 28 | | Ischaemic Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 16 |
| B. 29 | | Other Forms of Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 |
| B. 30 | | Cerebro-Vascular Disease .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 15 |
| B. 46(5) | | Other Diseases of Circulatory System .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 |
| B. 31 | | Influenza | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| B. 32 | | Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 |
| B. 33(1) | | Bronchitis and Emphysema .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 |
| B. 46(6) | | Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| B. 34 | | Peptic Ulcer .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| B. 39 | | Hyperplasia of Prostate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| B. 42 | | Congenital Anomalies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| B. 44 | | Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| B. 45 | | Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 |
| BE.47 | | Motor Vehicle Accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 |
| BE.48 | | All Other Accidents . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| BE.49 | | Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 0 |

TABLE 4

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASESNotifiable Disease (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year

| <u>Disease</u> | <u>Total</u> | Age Group in Years | | | | | | <u>Age not known</u> |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----|----|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------------|
| | | <u>Under 1</u> | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | <u>Over 65</u> | |
| Whooping Cough | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | 8 | - | - | 7 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Measles | 106 | 5 | 57 | 44 | - | - | - | - |

Incidence of Infectious Disease by Months

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----|-----------|---|
| Measles | May | 23 | September | 2 |
| | June | 62 | December | 4 |
| | July | 15 | | |
| Scarlet Fever | January | 1 | April | 5 |
| | March | 1 | October | 1 |
| Whooping Cough | January | 4 | | |
| | July | 1 | | |

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified.

TABLE 4 (continued)

Tuberculosis Notifications during 1968

The year commenced with 63 names upon the Register, as follows :-

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----|---------------|---|
| <u>Males</u> : | Pulmonary | 30 | Non-Pulmonary | 2 |
| <u>Females</u> : | Pulmonary | 26 | Non-Pulmonary | 5 |

During the year, three male and three female pulmonary cases, and one male and one female non-pulmonary cases, were notified. One male pulmonary case moved into the district. A total of nine new cases was added to the register.

Three male pulmonary cases died. One female and four male pulmonary cases recovered. Two male and three female pulmonary cases, and one female non-pulmonary case, left the district.

Fourteen cases were thus removed from the register, leaving the number of cases at the end of the year reduced by five.

At the end of 1968, the following cases remained upon the register :-

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|----|---------------|---|
| <u>Males</u> : | Pulmonary | 25 | Non-Pulmonary | 3 |
| <u>Females</u> : | Pulmonary | 25 | Non-Pulmonary | 5 |

Total :- 58 cases

GENERAL STATISTICS

Once again there has been a satisfactory increase in the population figures of the Urban District. The total mid-year population rose to 14,040 from 13,660 in 1967. The growth figure was 380 made up of an inward migration of 263 and a natural increase of 117. This exceeded the previous year's natural increase by 13.

The number of inhabited houses rose from 4,356 to 4,479, the number of houses per acre from 3.14 to 3.23, the number of persons per acre from 9.86 to 10.13, while the number of persons per house again remained at 3.13.

VITAL STATISTICS

There was a small increase from 277 to 290 in the total number of live births. This resulted in a live birth rate of 20.7 compared with 16.2 in the County and 16.9 in England and Wales.

The still births fell from 5 to 4 and once again there were no illegitimate still births.

The infant deaths increased from 3 to 4 but there were no illegitimate infant deaths. The infant death rate rose from 10.83 to 13.79.

I am happy to state that again there were no maternal deaths, but by an odd coincidence deaths at all ages numbered 173, this being exactly the same figure as that for 1967. The standardised death rate rose from 8.35 to 8.62. The deaths in males numbered 93, those in females 80. The standardised death rate for the County was 10.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were, as is usual, accountable for the majority of deaths which numbered 64 out of 173 or 37.0 per cent of the total. Of these, 35 were due to Coronary Disease, 23 of whom died over the age of 65.

The second commonest cause of death was malignant disease with 33 deaths or 19.0 per cent of the total. Of these only 6 were due to cancer of the lung, the majority numbering 23 coming under the heading "Other Malignant Neoplasms". These include Carcinomatosis, a term often applied to such widespread malignant infiltrations that it may be difficult to pin-point the original site, malignant diseases of bone and other sites not mentioned in Table 3.

There were 26 deaths due to cerebro-vascular disease, 20 of whom died at the age of 75 or over. There were only 2 deaths in the 35 - 44 age group.

One death was due to a motor accident. Only 2 other accidental deaths are recorded on death certificates held in this office, one caused by an accidental fall at home and resulting in a fractured femur, the deceased being

a female aged 80, and one due to a healthy adult male being crushed by a hoist. The one suicide was due to drowning.

The four deaths in children under 1 year of age were due to prematurity (2) and congenital abnormalities (2).

TUBERCULOSIS

The search of the T.B. records referred to in last year's report revealed that three patients had died, five had recovered and six had left the district. While this reduced the total by fourteen, the reduction was off-set by eight new notifications and the inward transfer of one established case. An interesting feature was the ages of the new cases, these being, 27, 33, 40, 45, 47, 72, 74, and 88 respectively. Two of these were immigrants.

FOOD HYGIENE

It is a matter of some satisfaction to report that for the fifth year in succession, no cases of food poisoning were reported. This reflects much credit upon the surveillance exercised by the Public Health Inspectors.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 & 1951

Once more no action was required under Section 47 of these Acts.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS

There has been a considerable drop in the notifications of the arrival of immigrants in the District.

BUILDING

During the year, the Council built 27 houses and 76 were built by private enterprise.

SPECIAL REPORTS

The following special reports were made to the Public Health Committee during the year :- The Imported Food Regulations 1968, Air Pollution from Road Vehicles, The Abortion Act 1967, Possible Hazards in Coin Operated Dry Cleaning, Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR WARE

LABORATORY SERVICES

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge.

In emergency, medical specimens may be examined at the Laboratory of the County Hospital, Hertford.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

The following County Council Services under the National Health Service Acts 1946 - 1957 are available for Ware. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Hertford.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Welfare Centres

Health Centre,
Bowling Road, Ware.

Telephone: Ware 2388

Number of Nurses - 4
Number of Health Visitors - 5

The following clinics are held at the Welfare Centre :-

Speech Therapy

Monday A.M.
Friday P.M.

Infant Welfare

Mondays & Tuesdays 2 - 4 P.M.

Orthoptist

Tuesday A.M. & P.M. (by appointment)

Dental Clinic

Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Fridays A.M. & P.M.

Ante & Post Natal Clinics

Drs. Fellows & Ferrar
Drs. Moore & Sedgewick

Thursday 2 P.M. (by appointment)
Friday

Relaxation Class

Friday A.M. (by appointment)

Immunisation

Second Thursday 10 A.M. - 12 Noon.

Family Planning

Monday 7 - 8.30 P.M.
Thursday 7 - 8.30 P.M.
Second & Fourth Wednesday in each
month 9 - 11 A.M.
(all by appointment)

School Clinic

Second Monday 10 A.M.

Family Planning.

This clinic which was started in 1964 is well attended and the numbers are gradually increasing.

Vaccinations against Small-pox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Typhoid, Poliomyelitis, Cholera and Yellow Fever

Babies can be immunised against the above-named diseases at the Welfare Centre and similar facilities are provided by the family doctors. It is strongly urged that adults should avail themselves of the protection afforded against Poliomyelitis.

The following table gives the latest recommendations :-

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 2 - 6 months | Diphtheria Whooping Cough Tetanus | } 3 injections |
| 6 - 10 months | Poliomyelitis | Three doses of oral vaccine. This may be given at the same time as the triple injection if the procedure is started at 3 months. |
| 1 - 2 years | Smallpox and Measles Vaccination | |
| 15 - 18 months | Reinforcing Diphtheria Whooping Cough Tetanus | } Injection |
| 5 years | Reinforcing Oral Poliomyelitis Diphtheria Tetanus | } Injection |
| 9 - 12 years | Smallpox Re-vaccination | |
| 13 years | B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis. | |

As far as the routine immunisation of children is concerned, birth notification of children in the County has been processed by computer and in consequence it has been possible to send out an appointment for every child to attend a Clinic or its own Doctor for immunisations as they have become due. This scheme was introduced in East Herts in January 1968.

It must be borne in mind that a traveller entering certain countries must produce an International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox, Yellow Fever and Cholera. International Certificates should be procured from the travel agency when the intending traveller makes his booking.

Vaccination is done by the patient's own Doctor, who must enter on the Certificate particulars of the vaccine employed. The Doctor's signature must then be authenticated at the local - not the County - Health Department, which holds facsimilies of all the signatures of Doctors in the District.

On the other hand, immunisation against Yellow Fever must be carried out at one of the following Centres, after an appointment is first made by telephone :-

| <u>Address:</u> | <u>Tel.No :</u> | <u>Time of Attendance</u> |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, LONDON, N.W.1. | Euston 4411 Ext. 137 | Monday to Friday mornings |
| Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Medical Dept. Unilever House, Blackfriars, LONDON, E.C.4. | Fleet St.7474 Ext. 2841 | Tuesday and Friday 3.45 p.m. |
| Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, 53 Great Cumberland Place, LONDON, W.1. | Ambassador 6456 | Monday to Friday 9.30 - 10.30 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.30 - 2.30 p.m. |

Protection against Cholera may be obtained from the traveller's own Doctor and is advisable for persons undertaking journeys in the Middle or Far East. Advice may be obtained from the Embassy or Mission of the country concerned. As is the case for Smallpox, the doctor's signature must be authenticated at the local Health Department.

Smallpox has an incubation period of 14 days. Protection becomes valid 8 days after vaccination and lasts for three years.

Yellow Fever has an incubation period of 6 days. Protection becomes valid 10 days after immunisation and lasts for ten years.

Cholera has an incubation period of 5 days. Protection becomes valid 6 days after immunisation and lasts for six months.

Typhoid Fever is endemic in some countries and may be contracted by travellers in mediterranean areas. I would here reiterate the advice given in previous Annual Reports that anyone proposing to spend holidays in such regions ought, for their own sakes and for the sake of others, to seek protection from T.A.B. immunisation. This should not be left to the last moment, as the interval between the first and second doses should be at least four weeks and preferably six weeks, because of the delay in building up effective immunity.

Medical Recruitment

The Public Health Services throughout the County have for years been starved of suitable entries at the Assistant County Medical Officer level. There have been various factors responsible for this, one being the unattractive salaries offered, another being the drain on medical man-power caused by emigration, while more recently the complete uncertainty as to the whole future of Local Government has made Public Health as a career something to be avoided.

Home Help Service

This service, which is a permissive one under the National Health Service Act, was started during the last war to assist young mothers and old people who had been obliged to leave their homes. It is now an essential part of Local Health Authority Service and is a major support for the older sick and infirm.

Unfortunately the Home Help Service is under considerable strain, due to insufficient staff, as other forms of employment in industry offer many counter attractions. Any person anxious to be of assistance to either the old and infirm, or to mother and child, should approach Mrs. J.E. Clements, The Divisional Home Help Organiser, at The Health Centre, 27, Bull Plain, Hertford (Tel. Hertford 3232).

Applications for this service should also be sent to Mrs. Clements. A charge may be made in accordance with the County Council's assessment scale.

Care and After Care

Applications for recuperative holidays, if recommended by the Medical Attendant, should be made to the County Medical Officer.

Equipment such as mackintosh sheet, crutches and wheel chairs can be issued on loan to patients being nursed at home and a weekly charge is made according to the financial circumstances of the patient. Applications should be made to Mr. A.C. Trundle, 57, High Oak Road, Ware.

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Station adjoins the Priory Grounds. Except in emergency an ambulance should be ordered by a Medical Practitioner.

School Medical Service

During the latter part of 1968, preliminary steps were taken to replace the routine medical examinations in schools at certain ages by the examination of all pupils during the first year in an Infant School, and then selection for further examinations on the basis of the medical history, or at the request of parents and head Teachers, following information received on questionnaires.

These changes were to be based upon a three year trial arrangement on these lines, which was successful in the Mid. Herts Division. It was proposed that the new selective medical examination scheme should, in 1969, be implemented throughout the County.

Infant Schools.

Entrants to Infant Schools will have a full medical examination towards the end of the second or during the third term at school. Details of all new entrants are submitted to the Divisional Health Office at County Hall. Later Head Teachers will receive a list of children to be examined with a supply of a letter/questionnaire, for the parents to complete and return to the school. In addition a supply of questionnaires will be provided for completion by teachers. The replies to the questionnaires will be retained at the school to be available for Medical Officers when carrying out the medical examinations. After the first inspection children with defects requiring treatment will be referred to the family Doctors or to an appropriate Clinic, and those for observation will be recorded for seeing again as re-inspections at suitable intervals.

If the Head Teacher requires any other children to be seen by the School Medical Officer details are submitted in order that the medical records can be forwarded to the school.

Junior Schools.

No routine examination will take place in Junior Schools under the new scheme, though children with defects for which they are under observation will be seen as re-inspections, and any child about whose health or progress the Head Teacher is anxious, can have a special examination by arrangement, the parents being informed by Head Teachers accordingly.

Secondary Schools.

The 12 year old medical examination will be discontinued. In its place parents and Head Teachers will be asked to complete a questionnaire during the second term of a child in a secondary school.

The Leaver Examination.

This is to be replaced by a consultation with the Medical Officer, and it is felt that this should be arranged in the pupil's fourth year as at present during the terms preceding Easter and Summer. A list of pupils who by their date of birth are eligible to leave will be sent to the school together with a supply of the appropriate notices and questionnaires for the parents to complete and return to the school accordingly.

The Mentally Handicapped.

There is an adult training centre for female mentally handicapped patients at Marsh Lane, Ware, which accepts 36 such patients ranging in age from 16 to 60.

Social Work Unit.

The East Herts. Social Work Unit is established at :-
Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel. No's - Hertford 3145 and 5875.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Divisional Social Worker | Miss HILDA WATSON |
| Senior Social Worker (Mental Health) | Mr. ROY BOHRER |
| Social Worker (Physically handicapped) | Miss PAMELA WATSON |
| Social Workers (Blind) | Miss D. TAYLOR Miss J. Van RAALJ |

These workers cover the whole division, and all may be contacted via Westfield.

Other workers carry a wide range of work, ranging through mental illness, mental handicap, general welfare and physical handicap. All workers may be contacted via Westfield, if not available locally. The geographical areas covered are as follows :-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Cheshunt U.D.C. | Mr. K.R. Cockman (Ass. Divisional Welfare Officer). |
| | Mr. Gray |
| | Mrs. Stroud |
| | Miss. Eeuwens |
| Hoddesdon U.D.C. | Mrs. Wright |
| | Mr. Gray |
| | Mrs. Stroud |
| | Miss Eeuwens |
| Ware U.D.C. } | Mrs. Wright |
| Ware R.D.C. } | Mrs. Page |
| Hertford Borough } | Mrs. Ebeling |
| Hertford R.D.C. } | |
| Bishop's Stortford U.D.C. } | Mrs. Luckman |
| Braughing R.D.C. } | Mrs. Marshall |
| Sawbridgeworth U.D.C. } | Mrs. Hewish |
| | Mr. Cockman |
| Chestnuts Day Nursery, | Mr. Gray |
| Crossbrook Street, | Mrs. Stroud |
| Cheshunt (Tel. Waltham Cross 20905) | |
| Health Centre, | Mrs. Luckman |
| Bishop's Stortford. | Mrs. Marshall |
| (Tel. Bishop's Stortford 2743) | Mrs. Hewish |

Anyone not sure which social worker to contact, should refer mental health problems to Mr. Bohrer, and welfare problems to Miss H. Watson.

All emergency calls should be referred direct to Westfield, where they will be dealt with by the duty officer for the day, irrespective of area.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Ware is served chiefly by the Hertford County Hospital, Hertford, but patients may also be treated at the Herts. & Essex Hospital, Bishops Stortford and the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City.

Chronic sick can receive treatment at Western House Hospital, Collett Road, Ware, and in what is known as Part III accommodation, Western House - not the hospital - provides beds under the National Assistance Act, 1948. As was reported in the Annual Report of 1967, the hospital was closed on the 1st April, 1968, and 30 female patients were transferred to the East Herts. Hospital, Block 5, where they were looked after by Western House Nursing Staff. The male patients were absorbed into other hospitals of the group.

The closure was due to rebuilding and extensive renovations and when the hospital is reopened, probably in the summer of 1969, the bed accommodation will be raised from 87 to 91. Both the hospital and the Part III accommodation tend to concentrate upon psycho-geriatric patients and it is hoped to open two rooms in the Part III portion where special care may be devoted to such cases.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases can be treated either at St. Ann's Hospital, Tottenham (Tel. No. STAmford Hill 0121) or Highlands Hospital, Wynchmore Hill, London, N.21. (formerly South Lodge Hospital, World's End Lane, London, N.21) (Tel. No. 360 8151).

GENERAL PRACTITIONER MEDICAL SERVICES

Ware District is served by six General Practitioners, five of whom work in partnerships. To two practices are attached Health Visitors, a scheme which has been in operation since 1967. These attachments are proving to be very successful.

HEALTH VISITORS AND NURSES

Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses who are in addition State Certified Midwives holding either Part I or Parts I & II of the Certificate. They have also had a year's training in child health and welfare, public health and social legislation. While their main function is the care of Mothers and young children they are also concerned with school health and the care of the elderly and chronic sick. There are 5 Health Visitors in Ware.

District Nurses can also be attached to family doctor practices. The District Nurse is a State Registered Nurse who has also obtained the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing or the National Certificate in District Nursing. She provides for care of patients in their own homes. Ware has 4, who also carry out the duties of midwives.

Midwives must hold Part I and Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

DENTAL SERVICES

There are two Dental Surgeons in Ware.

OTHER SERVICES

Blood Transfusion Donor Sessions are held at The Priory.

There is a very active Old People's Welfare Service in Ware.

The W.R.V.S. has an office at 48b High Street, Ware.

SECTION. C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

The Priory,
Ware, Herts.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ware Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my thirty-third annual report.

Statistical information in the usual form will be found on pages 27/32 . Brief comments follow concerning the environmental circumstance of the area, with a review of some items of local interest on pages

To be "Amicus humani generis" is the high aim of the "Association of Public Health Inspectors." The Public Health Inspector achieves this aim through his efforts in the province of Environmental Health but acknowledges this to be only a part of the broad field of Public Health. The inspectorate participates gladly with the department's titular head, Dr. G.M. Frizelle, in seeking to promote the health interests of Ware.

I am indebted to Mr. W.G. Todd, for his valuable support and to acknowledge Mr. Luck's conscientious contribution to ensure the fitness of the meat supply distributed from the abattoir at Amwell End, 90% of which is inspected by him.

Our work continues in co-ordination with the Clerk's and Surveyor's departments, and sincere thanks are given to those who continue to show us endless examples of their goodwill.

Fianlly I thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and continued interest in the department's affairs.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

C.J. LUCAS

Senior Public Health Inspector.

STATISTICAL RECORDS

1968

SUMMARY OF VISITS

TOTAL

Public Health Act, 1936.

| | | | |
|------|------|--|-----|
| Sec. | 24 | Cleansing and maintenance of sewers | 39 |
| " | 39 | Drainage of existing buildings | 86 |
| " | 45 | Defective closets capable of repair | 9 |
| " | 48 | Examination and testing of drains (as amended by Sec. 16 of P.H.A. 1961) | 23 |
| " | 75 | Regulation dustbins | 5 |
| " | 83/4 | Cleansing filthy or verminous premises and articles. (Flies 146, Crickets 12, Wasps 1, Ants 3, Avian Parasites 2.) | 164 |
| " | 87 | Public sanitary conveniences | 3 |
| " | 89 | Sanitary conveniences at inns, refreshment houses etc. | 16 |
| " | 92 | Statutory nuisances | |
| | (a) | Premises in such a state etc. | 31 |
| | (b) | Animals kept in such place or manner | 20 |
| | (c) | Any accumulation or deposit | 13 |
| | (d) | Any dust or effluvia caused by trade, business, manufacture or process - being prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 94 |
| " | 144 | Infectious Disease enquiries | 45 |
| " | 167 | Disinfection of premises and articles | 2 |
| " | 223 | Swimming baths | 1 |
| " | 259 | Nuisances in connection with watercourses, ditches and ponds etc. | 1 |
| | | Sundry visits | 33 |

Local Government Act, 1933

| | | | |
|------|-----|--------------------------------------|---|
| Sec. | 249 | Byelaws for good rule and government | |
| | | Byelaw 10 - Dogs fouling footways | 3 |

Clean Air Act, 1956

| | | | |
|-------|--------|--|----|
| Secs. | 1 & 16 | Prohibition of dark smoke and smoke nuisances | 57 |
|-------|--------|--|----|

Water Act, 1945.

| | | | |
|------|----|--|----|
| Sec. | 28 | Duty of local authority with respect to water supplies (sampling) | 31 |
|------|----|--|----|

C/Fwd. 676

National Assistance Act, 1948

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| Sec. 47 | Old Peoples Welfare | 2 |
|---------|---------------------|---|

National Health Service Act, 1946

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---|
| | Long stay immigrants | 4 |
|--|----------------------|---|

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----|
| Sec. 1 | Noise or vibration nuisance | 60 |
|--------|-----------------------------|----|

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

| | | |
|--------|--|----|
| Sec. 1 | Prohibition of use of land as a caravan site without licence | 20 |
|--------|--|----|

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|
| | Building Plans examined | 17 |
|--|-------------------------|----|

Pet Animals Act 1951

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---|
| | General Inspections | 2 |
|--|---------------------|---|

Housing Act, 1957

| | | |
|--------|---|----|
| Sec. 3 | Duty of local authority to cause inspections to be made - inspections recorded in accordance with regulations. (No. of houses inspected 21) | 43 |
| " 9 | Repair of unfit houses (See Sec. 92(a) P.H.A. 1936) | 10 |
| " 16 | Unfit houses not repairable at reasonable cost | 9 |
| " 86 | Particulars of overcrowding | 3 |
| " 159 | Notice for purposes of survey (informal) | 18 |

Housing Act, 1964

| | | |
|---------|--|-----|
| Sec. 14 | Reinspection of houses for improvement | 7 |
| " 14 | Preliminary surveys | 306 |

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

| | | |
|--------|---|-----|
| Sec. 2 | General protection for purchasers of food and drugs (i.e. not of the nature, substance or quality demanded) | 11 |
| " 9 | Examination and surrender of unfit food (excluding slaughterhouse) | 59 |
| " 9 | Examination of food exposed for sale | 19 |
| " 13 | Regulations made thereunder | |
| | (a) The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 | 186 |
| | (b) The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 | |
| | (i) Food, food premises and personnel thereat | 59 |
| | (ii) Meat transport | 5 |

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (contd)

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| | (c) The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. | 14 |
| | (d) The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959-63 Ice Cream samples | 23 |
| Sec. | 18 Registration of premises under Section 16 of the Act | 3 |
| " | 27 Enquiries and faecal specimens | 10 |
| " | 63 Applications for renewal of slaughterhouse licence subject to compliance with the construction regulations of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 as required by Section 1 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. | 1 |
| | The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958-1966 | 25 |
| | The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty Regs. 1958) | 2 |

Factories Act, 1961

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| Sec. | 7 Sanitary Conveniences | |
| | (a) Factories | 37 |
| | (b) Building Operations (as applied by section 127, sub-section (2) (a)). | 2 |

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| Sec. | 2 Duty of local authority - sub-section (a) Inspection of district. (Rodent Operative's visits are given in separate report). | 15 |
|------|--|----|

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| Sec. | 49 Notification of fact of employment of persons. | 12 |
| | Number of visits to premises | 182 |

TOTAL: 1,842

COMPLAINTS RECEIVEDNO.

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| General | 206 |
| Rats and mice | 90 |

NOTICES SERVEDINFORMALPUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

| | | | |
|------|------------|--|----|
| Sec. | 24 | Recovery of costs maintaining sewers | 7 |
| " | 27 (1) (a) | Certain matters not to be passed into public sewers | 11 |
| " | 39 (b) | Repair and cleansing of drains prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 11 |
| " | 39 (c) | Private sewer so defective as to admit sub-soil water | 3 |
| " | 45 (1) | Closets to be cleansed | 1 |
| " | 75 (1) | Regulation dustbins | 1 |
| " | 83 (1) (a) | Cleansing of filthy premises | 2 |
| " | 83 (1) (b) | Cleansing of verminous premises (flies) | 4 |
| " | 92 (1) (a) | Premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance | 3 |
| " | 92 (1) (b) | Any animal kept | 1 |
| " | 92 (1) (c) | Any accumulation or deposit | 3 |
| " | 92 (1) (d) | Any dust or effluvia caused by any trade, business, manufacture or process | 2 |

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

| | | | |
|------|---|--|---|
| Sec. | 1 | Prohibition of use of land (trespass notice) | 1 |
|------|---|--|---|

HOUSING ACT, 1957

| | | | |
|------|---------|------------------------------|----|
| Sec. | 9 (1) | Repair of unfit house | 1 |
| " | 159 (c) | Notice for purpose of survey | 15 |

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

| | | | |
|------|--------|---|---|
| Sec. | 30 (1) | Bonfire smoke, occupiers of land notified of smoke nuisance (Sec. 16 (1) (a)). | 1 |
| " | 30 (1) | Occupier of factory notified of emission of smoke, other than dark smoke (Sec. 16 (1) (b)). | 1 |

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

| | | | |
|------|---|--|---|
| Sec. | 1 | Noise or vibration nuisance (industrial) | 4 |
|------|---|--|---|

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

| | | | |
|------|----|--|---|
| Sec. | 13 | Regulations made thereunder The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 Regulation 6 (1) Lack of cleanliness of equipment | 1 |
|------|----|--|---|

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (contd)

| | | | No. |
|------------|--------|--|-----|
| Regulation | 6 (2) | Unsuitable equipment | 1 |
| " | 8 | Protection of food from contamination | 2 |
| " | 16 (1) | Wash-hand basin required for food handlers | 2 |
| " | 16 (2) | Hot and cold water for above | 1 |
| " | 16 (3) | Soap and towel in connection with above | 1 |
| " | 19 (1) | Insanitary sink for vegetable preparation | 2 |
| " | 23 (1) | Cleansing of walls | 1 |
| " | 29 | (1)(e) Provision of offals bins (meat transport) | 1 |
| " | 30 (1) | Provision of head covering (carrying meat) | 1 |

THE FOOD HYGIENE (MARKET STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGS, 1966

| | | | |
|------------|-------|--|---|
| Regulation | 7 (d) | Cover for open food on sale where reasonably necessary | 1 |
| " | 8 (e) | Refrain from use of tobacco while handling open food | 2 |

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

| | | | |
|------|-----|---|----|
| Sec. | 7 | Sanitary conveniences | 3 |
| " | 133 | Sub-section (2) Outworkers - notifications to other local authorities | 17 |

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

| | | | |
|------|-------|--|--------|
| Sec. | 4 | Cleanliness of premises | 1 |
| " | 5 | Overcrowding | 1 |
| " | 6 | Temperature | 4 |
| " | 7 (1) | Ventilation | 2 |
| " | 8 | Lighting | 1 |
| " | 9 | Sanitary conveniences: (i) not separate for sexes | 2 |
| " | 10 | Washing facilities (i) additional facilities (ii) supply of hot and cold water | 1 2 |
| " | 17 | Fencing of machinery | 2 |
| " | 24 | First Aid boxes | 2 |
| | | No abstract displayed | 5 |

STATUTORY NOTICES:

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

No.

Sec. 39(1) (b) Private sewer so defective as to admit sub-soil
water

2

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Time and place notice

3

Letters

Public Health Acts

70

Clean Air Act

10

Noise Abatement Act

5

Housing Act

8

Food and Drugs Act

34

Factories Act

7

Prevention of damage by Pests Act

11

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

38

Long Stay Immigrants

1

Water Act

5

Boarding Kennels

1

Byelaws: Dogs fouling footpaths

2

WATER SUPPLY

The town to the north of the River Lee, is supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company, from two wells sunk in chalk, one at Musley Lane and the other at Musley Hill, Ware, the former being the main source of supply. Supplies from the Sacombe Park reservoir are conveyed to Paynes Hall by a new 18" main and by a new 15" main into Ware. The new mains were completed in the last quarter of 1967, came into use in March 1968 and bring supplies via Watton Road to the town and Kings Hill area.

This main is now supplying around 100,000 gallons per day to Ware, to augment the local borehole sources, which under peak conditions are unable to meet the increasing demand. The main has been designed to carry up to 2,000,000 gallons per day to meet the anticipated additional demands in the Hertford/Ware area towards the end of the century. This water will be obtained from "Grafham Water" via Bulls Green Reservoir. "Grafham Water" is the largest artificial lake in the country.

New pumps were installed at Musley Lane works in 1967 and the installation of chlorinating and dechlorinating apparatus with an adequate pressure contact tank was completed in 1968.

Particulars are regularly supplied by the Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Lee Valley Water Company, and 244 bacteriological and 9 chemical reports were received in the year ending 31st December, 1968. With one exception all of them were certified to be satisfactory by him, and the unsatisfactory result was most probably due to bad sampling. No action was necessary in respect of contamination.

There are 4,456 houses with a population of 13,968 persons in the urban area, receiving internal supplies of water from the company's mains. All these supplies are chlorinated and the fluorine content is less than 0.2 milligrammes per litre.

The Metropolitan Water Board continue to supply the Highfields area, (Hoe Lane) comprising 23 domestic premises also Pinewood and Presdales Schools. The domestic population is estimated at 72 persons excluding the residents of the schools. The supply to this area is derived from the Rye Common well. New and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine and only returned to service after results are satisfactory.

The Director of Water Examination for the Board, states that 253 bacteriological and 4 chemical samples were examined and certified as satisfactory by him. No fluoride was added and the naturally occurring fluoride content was 0.25 milligrammes per litre.

There are, however, three private wells serving three houses and two bungalows. The water is pumped to roof tanks in all five of them and gravitates to sink taps. Some surface water contamination was experienced with one well, following the September floods and heavy winter rains, but the bacteriological counts were low and the contamination was not regarded as serious.

SWIMMING POOL

The Council's swimming bath consists of a heated open air pool with paved surrounds and diving boards, and paddling pools. The buildings comprising offices, changing rooms, toilets and plant house were rebuilt in 1965. A light refreshment kiosk serves the pool and recreation ground.

Water which is drawn from the town mains is treated by break point chlorination and continuous pressurised sand filtration. The plant is designed to change the water every 6 hours. Renewals and overhauls to the plant were undertaken during the year. The foot bath water is dosed with "Chlorone" granulated compound, with 70% available "Chlorine". The water is changed four times per day.

Samples of water were taken every fourteen days during the season and proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No significant amendments were carried out to the sewers during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected weekly and tipped at Drinkwater's tip in Gentleman's field, Westmill Road at an agreed charge of 7/6d. per ton. This tip is in the Ware rural area and practically adjoins with the urban boundary. The paper sack collection of refuse introduced in 1964, now involves collection from 1,820 domestic premises. Collection is under the control of the Engineer and Surveyor.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

No common lodging houses are registered within the district.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-1961

Sewers, drains and sanitary conveniences.

Fifteen sewer and eight drain blockages were removed at the departments instructions. Leakage over the highway in High Oak Road, was traced to a shallow service sewer connection to the main sewer, which the Surveyor's department relaid. A private sewer for Nos. 1 & 2 River St., was relaid. Parts of drains serving a factory and a shop were relaid.

Complaints relating to three soil pipes were not confirmed on test and the fault in one case was due to young incompetents at the closet. A council-house tenant was required to cleanse a filthy closet.

Filthy or Verminous Premises and Articles.

Efforts to influence the tenant of a Council-house to be cleaner appeared to be satisfactory but with another were futile and eviction followed.

Assistance was given with the eradication of fleas at a private house when occupied by the new owner. Two dog owners were advised to D.D.T. dust their fur because of flea infestation.

Following the activities reported in connection with a fly nuisance in the Richmond Close area during 1967 the residents sent a petition to the health department and to the County Health Inspector regarding this nuisance. After consultations with the County Health and Ware Rural Health Inspectors and the officers of Infestation Control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Cambridge) all tips, pig keepers etc. were visited and recommendations made as to their proper control. Letters were sent to the parties concerned within the fringe of the urban boundary, pressing for careful control and systematic insecticidal treatment. It is hoped that the united efforts of all the authorities concerned will result in a material reduction in fly infestation in that area.

Crickets were cleared from the private tip and also from an old Council tip in Wengeo Lane and I am now glad to say that the gate to the latter place is secured and residents now take their unwanted materials to the Council's depot for disposal.

Nuisances.

There are increasing evidences that many complaints about dampness are due to condensation arising from wall surfaces exposed to winter rigours, inadequate heating and inadequate or excessive ventilation. Sometimes the use of linoleum over solid floors beneath and between carpets are the cause of such complaints.

A dust nuisance from animal feeding stuffs was at last abated by improvements and fan maintenance at the unloading bay.

Noise Abatement Act 1960.

Surveillance continued in respect of four industrial premises which received comment in the report for 1967.

Following the costly improvements reported in 1967 no complaints were received about noise from Victoria maltings during 1968.

Recommendations were made in 1968 that trunking should be insulated on the top floor of the animal feeding stuffs mill in Star St., and the results of this work will be checked when the departments first sound level meter is received. Recordings taken in October 1968 gave readings of 53-58 dBA. A more acceptable level of 50 dBA is necessary to achieve, although 45 dBA for overnight working can be regarded as a desirable aim for this quasi - residential urban area. The mill owners were also pressed for a reduction in lorry revving noise prior to and at early departure on winter mornings.

Maximum day time readings taken in the vicinity of a new turbo flour mill in Amwell End were around 50 - 52 dBA. This seems to have annoyed one or two people at the most, one person having complained to the department.

The change over at the Warerite works brings the file concerning the old owners to a close and it is hoped that it will not be necessary to open another for the new electronics industry being established.

Francis Road dairy became the subject of enquiry on the opening of new Council Flats. One complaint of noise was investigated and the dairy proprietors were asked to reduce noise. The sound level frequently exceeded 60 dBA and considerable reduction in noise will be needed to keep within an acceptable level of 50 dBA at 5.0 or 6.0 a.m.

Clean Air Act, 1956.

A severe smoke nuisance was caused in an industrial boiler due to the use of an incorrect grade of fuel. Two other nuisances were caused when a dutch oven and an oil fired vertical boiler were being operated by relatively inexperienced operators. An underfeed stoker, which had not been serviced for some considerable time, was also creating smoke but the plant was closed down and later removed.

All industrial boilers in the district have been closely watched throughout the year, and the standards of maintenance and operational efficiency have been good.

Housing Acts

Time and place notices were served under Sec 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957 and the following decisions made in respect of three houses, viz:-

14 Gladstone Road.

Owners undertaking to make fit accepted.

Housing Acts (contd)

9 Crane Mead

Owners subsequently demolished this house (and also No. 10 which had been previously rated for business) during 1969.

1 Raynsford Road.

Court hearing adjourned for further consideration to be given to the future of this property. This is the first time in 33 years that an owner has decided not to meet the Council to discuss proposals, and has lodged an appeal.

The undertaking to make fit in respect of 14b Baldock Street, was finally honoured and the undertaking cancelled whilst the Herts. County Council consented to the closure of an unfit house (25 Crib St.) which will ultimately be demolished in connection with the development around the new relief road. The Council's Surveyor on the department's report as to the unfitness of 70 Crib St., closed the house.

Approaches were made to the owners of eight houses in Star St., (Nos. 53-63, 69 and 73) regarding their repair and improvement.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Section 2 General protection for purchasers of food and drugs.

A complaint about the decomposition of two frozen chickens reached the office on the Monday following purchase on the previous Friday evening. The complainant did not seek for the prosecution of the vendors under Sec. 2 or Sec 9. The whole question of proper supervision was taken up with the headquarters of the supermarket involved. Packers and retailers were asked to tighten up their production, handling, storage, hygiene and inspection techniques so essential in the interests of public health and for a products enduring "good name". Enquiries made of the High Wycombe R.D.C. (Health Department) were to the effect that the packers have achieved continuous improvements in their production methods.

A complaint about eggs being "fishy" was referred to the vendors to investigate with their suppliers.

Section 27. Inspection and control of infected food.

On the 24th September, 1968, whilst carrying out an examination of 40 cases of currants (960 lbs) and 30 cases of sugar (1440 lbs) damaged by flood water and condemned, I enquired about other goods at the warehouse concerned and learned that there were considerable quantities of coffee and cocoa beans in sacks and stacked on palletts and which had received some damage at the flooding on the night of the 16th September. To my surprise I was told that consignments of coffee beans had been sent out earlier on the week of inspection to factories at Hayes (Middx) and Tutbury (Worcs.) in the Hatton parish of Repton R.D.C.

Section 27. Inspection and control of infected food (contd)

The warehouse were told not to despatch further consignments without the sanction of this department and the owners of the beans were asked to give written particulars of the process involved in the treatment of the damaged beans. Until this information was to hand, no further despatch took place.

The first consignments of coffee beans (without the department's knowledge) comprised 120 x 132 lbs bags (7 tons approx) to Tutbury, Worcs., and 200 x 132 lbs bags (11.7 tons approx) to Hayes, Middx. Subsequently a consignment of 226 x 132 lbs bags were released by the department subject to inspection at the Tutbury factory, where thorough examination was practicable. Eighty bags (4.7 tons approx) were condemned there by the health officers of the Repton R.D.C., owing to their mouldy condition and the remainder were held pending results obtained about samples taken on a 10% basis. The samples were submitted to the County Health Laboratory at Derby, with a request for faecal contamination and typhoid findings. Certificates were received by them which in every case stated "No salmonella or E. coli type 1 isolated from approximately 1 gm. of sample". The remainder of this consignment was released.

The details of the process given by the owners of the damaged coffee beans states "The coffee, which has been used, (i.e., salvaged) was cleaned on arrival at the factories. It was then roasted at 200°C for 15 minutes; a temperature high enough to destroy all micro organisms. After roasting, each batch was checked for flavour and only used if it reached our normal high standards. The coffee was then ground, extracted with water under pressure, for two hours at 180°C and spray dried at a temperature of 110°C. At all stages of the manufacturing process, our normal vigorous quality control procedures were operated".

The particulars were verified by the Repton R.D.C. who supplied a report in factually almost identical terms.

There is no doubt in my mind that the warehouse concerned will not release future consignments on owners instructions without the approval of the department if there is any future flooding of the warehouse storage.

146 bags of damaged maize were released on 5.11.68 to a London firm for the manufacture of animal feeding stuffs.

On the 15.1.69 there was a final release of 138 sacks of damaged cocoa beans which were sent to the British Cocoa Mills at Hull, subject to the report of the health department of the City and County of Kingston Upon Hull, who stated that the beans were processed at a temperature of at least 159°C and the fat extracted and purified.

Section 27. Inspection and control of infected food.(contd)

On page 48 of the report a summary is given of the considerable quantity of foodstuffs condemned by Mr. Todd, Additional Public Health Inspector, during the flood week, 16th - 20th September 1968, and this put a considerable pressure on him, for I was then at the annual conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. It was not until my return on the following week that I called at the above mentioned warehouse and learned about the disposal of the coffee beans not authorised by the department.

Section 91 - Powers of Sampling.

Ten samples of ice-cream made by firms of national repute were examined and all conformed to the provisional Grade 1 standard.

One batch of eleven samples was wasted because of a thermostatic control failure at the laboratory.

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 - 1966

The decline in throughput since 1965 took an upward trend in 1968, the increase being 2598 pigs and 2772 sows and boars over 1967. In inspectorial time this is equivalent to an increase of 10914 pigs examined over 1967. It is a fair computation to say that sows and boars take three times as long to examine as any normal butchers' pig.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The Slaughter-house (Hygiene) Regulations 1958-66.

Although many improvements have been reported over the years in connection with the private abattoir at Amwell End, further recommendations were under consideration when this report was prepared. These include new drainage for the lairage, rendering walls thereof and modifications for storage of hides and guts, with extra facilities for their cleansing at pressure hose points.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Regular inspections of all food shops were made throughout the year, especially the butchers' shops and cafes. Good standards have been maintained. No legal proceedings were taken.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966.

A weekly inspection was made of all stalls and vehicles used for the sale of food in the market. Food stalls at visiting fairs were inspected and frequent spot checks made of food delivery vehicles.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The first nine months of 1968 showed a reduction in the number of known infested premises but following the heavy floods in September there was a movement of the rodent population with an increased incidence in their activity. But for the increased proportion of complaints in the last three months from the flooded areas which previously had been regarded as being almost "rat free" the total number of complaints would have been less than recorded for 1967.

75 sewer manholes in the north east section of the district were treated in early December using Sodium Fluoroacetamide as a bait.

ANALYSIS OF UNFIT HOUSES

CLEARANCE AREAS

| <u>Area No.</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Date Declared</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 30 | 2 Church Street | 25.11.57 | Vacant |
| | 3 Church Street | " | " |
| | 4 Church Street | " | " |
| | 5 Church Street | " | " |

No. of houses (4)

Closing Orders Made

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 32 Crib Street | 7. 9.55 | Vacant |
| 15 West Street | 7. 9.55 | Storage only |
| 16 West Street | 7. 9.55 | Workshop |

No. of houses (3)

Undertakings not to relet accepted

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 20 a Baldock Street | 28. 1.63 | | Occupied |
| 41 Baldock Street | 2.11.64 | | Vacant |
| 36 Baldock Street | 3. 4.55 | H.C.C. purchased for relief road. | Vacant |
| 1 Monkey Row | 31. 3.55 | | Occupied |
| 8 Crib Street | 20.10.37 | | Vacant |
| 16/18 Crib Street | 26. 7.33 | | Offices |
| 22 Crib Street | 26. 9.55 | H.C.C. purchased for relief road. | Vacant |
| 34/36 Crib Street (one house) | 31. 3.55. | | Vacant |
| 6 Church Street | 6.10.58 | | School store |
| 22 Church Street | 25. 3.57 | | Vacant |
| 50a Church Street | 24. 2.58 | | 2 F.flat (Vacant) |
| 8 East Street | 28. 1.63 | | Photographic Sales |
| 106/8 High Street (one house) | 18.11.53 | | Wireless repairs |
| 46 Star Street | 7.10.63 | | Vacant |
| 48 Star Street | 24. 7.61 | | Vacant |

ANALYSIS OF UNFIT HOUSES (CONTD).

Undertakings not to relet accepted (Cont).

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|---|
| 1A West Street. | 24. 3.58. | Shop & Offices occupied. |
| 2 West Street. | 30.12.57. | Office use ground floor. Occupied |
| 17 West Street. | 19. 8.38. | Vacant |
| 20 High Street. | 2.10.67. | Shop only occupied. |
| 6 West Street. | 10. 8.67. | "Bell & Sun" 2 attics only. Vacant (Antiques) |
| No. of houses (23) | | |

Areas represented by M.O.H. but not declared - 27.7.59.

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Occupation</u> |
|--|-------------------|
| 17-18 Church Street.(one house) | Vacant |
| 23 Church Street.H.C.C. to negotiate purchase for relief road. | Vacant |
| 25 Church Street. | Occupied |
| 33 Church Street. | Occupied |
| 34 Church Street. H.C.C. purchased for relief road. | Vacant |
| 35 Church Street. | Occupied |
| 36 Church Street. H.C.C. purchased for relief road. | Vacant |
| 10 Crib Street. | Vacant |
| 20 Crib Street. | Vacant |
| 26 Crib Street. H.C.C. purchased for relief road. | Occupied |
| 28 Crib Street. Owner sought - undertaking in suspense. | Vacant |
| 30 Crib Street. Undertaking sought | Vacant |
| 42 Crib Street. | Occupied |
| No. of houses (13) | |

Unfit houses in probable redevelopment area - report to Council 9.3.64.

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| 5 | Princes Street. Council purchased 26.1.67. | Temp. offices |
| 9 | Princes Street. Rehoused December, 1966. | Re-occupied |

No. of houses (2)

Undertakings accepted to make fit

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Date</u> | |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| 65 Crib Street. | 1953 | Mr. Allen, owner/occupier doing work. |
| 55 High Oak Road. | March,1963 | Improvements in hand. Undertaking cancelled 5.5.69. |
| 63 High Oak Road. | March,1963 | Improvements in hand. Undertaking cancelled 8.4.69. |

ANALYSIS OF UNFIT HOUSES (CONTD).

Undertakings accepted to make fit. (contd).

| <u>Address</u> | <u>Date</u> | |
|---------------------|-------------|---|
| 14b Baldock Street. | 12. 8.63. | Closed following part repair. Undertaking cancelled 12.8.68. |
| 14 Gladstone Road. | | Undertaking to make fit 3.10.68. |

No. of houses (5)

Other Houses

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 28,30 Baldock Street. | | H.C.C. Purchased for relief road. |
| 25 Crib Street. | Feb.1968. | |
| 70 Crib Street. | 28. 5.68. | Surveyor closed (unfit) vacant. |

Pending.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|
| 9 Crane Mead | 25.10.68. | Time and place notice (Demolished May, 1969) |
|--------------|-----------|---|

HOUSING PROGRESS.

NEW HOUSING BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

During 1968

New dwellings erected

76

Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units

NIL

BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

New dwellings erected

27

Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units.

NIL

BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

(County Council, Police etc.)

NIL

TOTAL PROPERTIES CONTROLLED BY THE COUNCIL

Council Houses

1,524

Temporary prefabricated bungalows

-

Sundries (including shops)

26

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

| Type of Premise | Number | No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16 | No. to which Reg. 19 applies | No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19 |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Grocers & Provision Merchants | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Greengrocers | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Dairies & Milk Depots | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| School & Industrial canteens | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Butchers | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Fishmongers (wet fish) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Fried Fish shops | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sweets & Confectionery | 15 | 15 | - | - |
| Chemists | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Bakeryhouses | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Cake Shops | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cafes & Restaurants | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Public Houses | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Residential Hotels | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Wine & Spirit Shops | 2 | 2 | - | - |

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

| | Cattle excl Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Goats |
|--|------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------|
| Number killed during 1968 | 1,642 | 272 | 569 | 2,304 | 26,271 | 2 |
| Number killed during 1967 | 1,689 | 338 | 369 | 1,731 | 20,901 | 2 |
| Number inspected during 1968 | 1,642 | 272 | 569 | 2,304 | 26,271 | 2 |
| Number inspected during 1967 | 1,689 | 338 | 369 | 1,731 | 20,901 | 2 |
| All diseases except Tuberculosis: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 2 | 1 | 5 | 18 | 82 | - |
| % of the number inspected totally condemned | 0.12 | 0.36 | 0.87 | 0.77 | 0.31 | - |
| Tuberculosis only: | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| % of the number inspected totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 27 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |

CONDEMNATION OF MEAT IN LBS.

| (a) <u>HOME KILLED CARCASE MEAT</u> | | <u>Beef</u> | <u>Mutton</u> | <u>Pork</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|-----|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ware Slaughterhouse | ... | 2,675 | 705 | 23,775 | 27,155 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | 52 | 1 | NIL | 53 |
| (b) <u>IMPORTED CARCASE MEAT</u> | | | | | |
| Other Food Premises | ... | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |
| (c) <u>EDIBLE OFFAL</u> (excluding tripes) | | | | | |
| Ware Slaughterhouse | ... | 11,427 | 737 | 15,102 | 27,266 |
| Other Food Premises | ... | NIL | 10 | NIL | 10 |

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered:-

| | <u>No. of Containers</u> | <u>Approx. Weight in lbs.</u> |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tinned fruit | 621 | 1,136 |
| Tinned vegetables | 198 | 176 |
| Tinned puddings | 41 | 30 |
| Tinned meat | 96 | 365 |
| Tinned fish | 18 | 14 |
| Tinned milk & cream | 27 | 17 |
| Tinned soup | 36 | 30 |
| Jams & preserves | 14 | 21 |
| Savouries and sauces | 54 | 38 |
| Dried fruit | 23 | 18 |
| Dried vegetables | 4 | 2 |
| Cake and biscuits | 97 | 13 |
| Cereals | 24 | 18 |
| Sugar | 21 | 30 |
| Minerals and beverages | 17 | 16 |
| Frozen Cakes | 4 | 2 |
| Frozen vegetables | | 2 |
| Ice cream | 591 | 170 |
| Fresh fish | | 28 |
| | <u>1,886</u> | <u>2,126</u> |

Condemnation notes issued:- 254

CONDEMNATION OF FOOD DUE TO FLOODS

As a result of the flooding on the night of the 16th - 17th September 1968, food shops in Amwell End, High Street, Star Street and Baldock Street were affected. The undermentioned foodstuffs were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

(i) FRESH MEAT

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|------------|
| Beef (carcase meat) | ... | 1,052 lbs |
| Beef (offal) | ... | 39 lbs |
| Lamb (carcase meat) | ... | 204 lbs |
| Pork (carcase meat) | ... | 13,932 lbs |
| Pork (offal) | ... | 325 lbs |
| Rabbits & Hares (10) | ... | 46 lbs |
| Pheasants (8) | ... | 24 lbs |
| Duck (1) | ... | 7 lbs |
| Bacon | ... | 63 lbs |
| Sausage Rusk | ... | 41 lbs |

(ii) TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

| | | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------------|
| Cigarettes | ... | 46,600 |
| Cigars | ... | 3,300 |
| Pipe Tobacco | ... | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. |

(iii) BEER, WINES & SPIRITS

| | | <u>No. of Bottles</u> |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| Cider (quarts) | ... | 24 |
| Cider (pints) | ... | 16 |
| Cider ($\frac{1}{2}$ pints) | ... | 138 |
| Beer (pints) | ... | 363 |
| Beer ($\frac{1}{2}$ pints) | ... | 3,573 |
| Beer (nips) | ... | 262 |
| Wine (pints) | ... | 17 |
| Wine (nips) | ... | 317 |
| Soda Water | | |
| (syphons) | ... | 49 |
| Spirits (pints) | ... | 2 |
| Spirits (miniatures) | ... | 36 |
| Minerals & Fruit squash | | |
| (large) | ... | 270 |
| (small) | ... | 1,785 |
| Cordials (large) | ... | 56 |
| Draught Beer | ... | 313 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons |

(iv) OTHER FOODS

| | <u>No. of Containers</u> | | <u>Weight in lbs</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Bottled Fruit | 65 | ... | 11 |
| Preserves, Jam, etc | 123 | ... | 92 |
| Dried Fruit | | ... | 990 |
| Ice Cream | 1,395 | ... | 283 |

OTHER FOODS (continued)

| | | <u>No. of Containers</u> | <u>Weight in lbs</u> |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Salt | ... | ... | 96 |
| Flour | ... | ... | 121 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | 1,470 |
| Tea | ... | 40 | 10 |
| Fresh Meat Pies | ... | 81 | 35 |
| Fresh Milk & Cream | ... | | 8 |
| Fresh Vegetables | ... | | 6 |
| Fresh Butter | ... | | 30 |
| Fresh Cheese | ... | | 6 |
| Fresh Bread | ... | | 4 |
| Fresh Eggs | ... | 6 | |
| Potato Crisps (Pkts) | ... | 1,700 | |
| Frozen Fruit | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Frozen Vegetables | ... | 114 | 104 |
| Frozen Meat | ... | 29 | 12 |
| Frozen Fish | ... | 118 | 76 |
| Frozen Cakes & Pastry | ... | 45 | 19 |
| Frozen Fruit Juice | ... | 24 | 12 |
| Sweets & Chocolate | ... | | 2,339 lbs |
| Tinned Milk | ... | 28 | 24 |
| Tinned Soup | ... | 192 | 167 |
| Tinned Vegetables | ... | 118 | 106 |
| Tinned Meat | ... | 65 | 69 |
| Tinned Fruit | ... | 8 | 7 |
| Tinned Fish | ... | 30 | 13 |
| Tinned Puddings | ... | 6 | 6 |
| Biscuits, etc | ... | | 99 |
| Sauces & Pickles | ... | 228 | 211 |
| Beverages | ... | 52 | 50 |

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

REPORT FOR THE 12 MONTHS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

| | | TYPE OF PROPERTY | |
|--------|--|----------------------|--------------|
| | | NON- AGRICULTURAL | AGRICULTURAL |
| 1. | Number of properties in the district | 5,656 | 7 |
| 2. (a) | Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification. | 90 | 2 |
| (b) | Number infested by i) rats | 68 | 1 |
| | ii) mice | 22 | 1 |
| 3. (a) | Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification. | 1,409 | 91 |
| (b) | Number infested by i) rats | 105 | 7 |
| | ii) mice | 56 | 3 |
| 4. | Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act | | NIL |
| 5. | Number of cases in which default action taken | | NIL |
| 6. | Legal proceedings | | NIL |
| 7. | Number of "Block" Control Schemes carried out | | NIL |

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1968 FOR THE URBAN
DISTRICT OF WARE IN THE COUNTY OF HERTFORDSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

- INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 2 | 2 | NIL | NIL |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 76 | 35 | 3 | NIL |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 5 | 2 | NIL | NIL |
| Total | 83 | 39 | 3 | NIL |

- Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | Referred to H.M. Inspector (4) | by H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Want of cleanliness (s. 1) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (s. 2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temp. (s. 3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate vent. (s. 4) | - | - | - | - | - |

| Particulars (1) | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6) |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | to H.M. Inspector (4) | by H.M. Inspector (5) | |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary conveniences (s.7) (a) insufficient | - | - | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 2 | 6 * | - | - | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 3 | 7 | - | - | - |

* 4 of these notices were served in 1967.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

| Nature of work (1) | Section 133 | | | Section 134 | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5) | Notices served (6) | Prosecutions (7) |
| Wearing apparel, making | 45 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Paper bags | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 45 | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL |

